FAVORSKIY, V.V.; PAVLOV, O.V.

Fuel bed furnaces provided with liquid slag removal.
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.energ. no.2:101-103 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Furnaces)

FAVORSKIY, V.V.

Results of the studies of layer processes. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:309-314 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Metallurgical furnaces) (Combustion)

FEDOTOV, P.I.; FAVORSKIY, V.V., dotsent

Hydraulic vibrating automatic feeder. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19:202-207 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Boring machinery--Hydraulic drive)

SPODYRYAK, N.T.; CHERNOV, A.P.; FAVORSKIY, V.V.; SALTYKOV, P.I.

Experience in burning Ekibastuz coals in fuel bed furnaces.
Trudy Inst.energ.AN Kazakh.SSR 3:178-189 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Ekibastuz Basin--Coal)

FAVORSKIY, V.V.

Plan of the State Commission on the Electrification of Russia and the electrification of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.energ. AN Kazakh.SSR 5:14-20 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Kazakhstan--Electrification)

FAVORSKIY, V.V.; PAVLOV, O.V.

Characteristics of the burning of fuel lamps with inner semiopened cavities and channels. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.energ. no.1:38-44 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Fuel--Combustion)

FAVORSKIY, V. YE.

Kholodnaia shtampovka tsvetnykh metallov vydavlivaniem. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1951. 104 p.

(Cold stamping of nonferrous metals by extrusion.)

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union,
Library of Congress, 1953.

FAVORSKIY, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich; ROMANOVSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; TSUKKER, G.Ye., inzhener, redaktor; KAPLANSKIY, Ye.F., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cold extrusion] Kholodnaia shtampovka vydavlivaniem. Pod obshchei red. V.P.Romanovskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 34 p.(Bibliotechka shtampovshchika, no.7) [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Forging)

FAVORSKIY, V.Ye., inzhener.

Cold die stamping of large machine parts on universal die sets.
[Izd.] LONITOMASH vol.40:206-216 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Dies (Metalwork)) (Sheet metal work)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3802

Favorskiy, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich

Universal'nyye bloki dlya gruppovykh shtampov kholodnoy shtampovki (Universal Die Blocks for Cold Stamping Die Sets) Leningrad, 1959. 29 p. (Series: Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Kovka i shtampovka, vyp. 7) 6,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR; Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy; Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Sektsiya kuznetsov i shtampovshchikov.

Ed.: I.Z. Chernyakova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.L. Gvirts.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for die designers, production engineers, and students of production methods and planning.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with the introduction and use of standard die sets in Soviet industry. The advantages of standard die sets with easily replaceable punch and die blocks, especially in limited

Card 1/3

production runs, are explained. Die sets with diagonally set guide posts are said to have the widest range of application. Design instructions [with a number of drawings] are given for making punch and die blocks. Also included are directives for the most efficient use of die sets. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction 3

1. Types and Sizes of Universal Die Sets 4
2. Design Sequence for Die Blocks and Punch Plates 10
3. Making of Universal Die Sets, Blocks, and Plates 21
4. Use of Universal Die Sets, Die Blocks, and Plates 26
5. Economic Effectiveness 28

Universal Die (Cont.) SOV/3802

Bibliography 31

**AVAILABLE: Library of Congress**

VK/jb

Card 3/3 6-17-60

FAVORSKIY, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich; CHERNYAKOVA, I.Z., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Cold extrusion of three-dimensional parts] Opyt kholodnogo vydavlivaniia ob"emnykh detalei. Leningrad, 1962. 19 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Goriachaia i kholodnaia obrabotka metallov davleniem, no.3) (MIRA 15:3)

(Extrusion (Metals))

FAVORSKIY, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich; ROMANOVSKIY, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUTENBERG, Z.Yu., inzh., red.; LEYKINA, T.L., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Group methods of die stamping] Gruppovye metody kholodnoi shtampovki. Pod obshchei red. V.P.Romanovskogo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 81 p. (Bibliotechka shtampovshchika, no.7) (MIRA 15:5)
(Sheet-metal work)

KHACHATUROV, Khristofor Georgiyevich; LYNDIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; SEMENOV Yuriy Aleksandrovich; BASOK, Semen Izrailevich; FAVORSKIY, V.Ye., red.; ALABYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Practices of the "Avtoarmatura" Plant in the bending of contacts and the efficient organization of die storage] Opyt zavoda "Avtoarmatura" po gibke kontaktov i ratsional'noi organizatsii khraneniia shtampov. Leningrad, 1963. 11 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Goriachaia i kholodnaia obrabotka metallov davleniem, no.7) (MIRA 17:3)

PAVSTOV, Yu.K.

Effect of heat treatment and peening on internal friction in metals. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.3:499-503 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Metals--Testing)

28 (5)

**AUTHOR:** Favstov, Yu. K. SOV/32-25-5-31/56

**TITLE:** Instrument for Determining the Internal Friction of Metals (Pribor dlya opredeleniya vnutrennego treniya v metallakh)

**PERIODICAL:** Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5 pp 606 - 608 (USSR).

**ABSTRACT:**

The instrument described is in priciple similar to the instrument for the measurement of the relative damping of torsion oscillations (Ref 1), differs, however, from the latter by the construction. The instrument is designed for measurements of the damping of free torsion oscillations in amplitude intervals corresponding to a relative shift $\gamma = (0.02 \quad 2) \cdot 10^{-3}$ at temperatures of + $100^{a}$ up to the temperature of liquid air. The frequency of natural oscillations of the sample with the pendulum is within the range of from 20 to 100 cycles. The electromagnet method is applied to oscillatory excitation. The oscillation amplitudes are measured by means of an induction source. A sound generator of the ZG-10 type serves as exciter. The leads from the induction source are directly connected with a cathode oscilloscope, or by means of an amplifier to a loop oscilloscope by means of which the characteristics of os-

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Instrument for Determining the Internal Friction of Metals SOV/32-25-5-31/56

cillation damping are determined. A description of the instrument by means of a diagram (Fig 1) and mode of operation are mentioned. With this instrument it is possible to test samples of different length (Fig 2). The resultant curves of the logarithmic damping value as a function of the oscillation amplitude (Fig 3) obtained from annealed steel samples (steel 10, 55 and ShKh 15) are in good agreement with the results of reference 2 obtained by means of a device constructed by V. A. Zhuravlev (Fig 4). There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: 4-y Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (Fourth State Bearing Plant)

Card 2/2

FAVSTOV, Yu. K., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Development of a method of determining internal friction and establishing the dependence of internal friction on the conditions of metal treatment". Moscow, 1960. 21 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I. V. Stalin), 120 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 133)

69661

S/180/60/000/02/021/028
E073/E135

18.8200

**AUTHOR:** Favstov, Yu.K.

**TITLE:** Determination of the Internal Friction of Metals

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 2, pp 140-143 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The absence of a unified method of calculation of the parameters of internal friction makes internal friction investigations difficult, and it is in many cases impossible to compare experimental data obtained by different authors. Usually, the logarithmic damping decrement $\delta_t$ is taken as a measure of internal friction, whereby $\delta_t$ is determined according to the formula

$$\delta_t = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{a}{a_T} = \frac{1}{n} \ln t \qquad (1)$$

where $a$ is the initial value of the oscillation amplitude, $a_T$ is the current value of the oscillation amplitude, $n$ is the number of oscillations during which the initial amplitude $a$ drops to its current value $a_T$, $\delta_t$ is the logarithmic damping decrement determined from the ratio $a/a_T = t$.

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Determination of the Internal Friction of Metals

Numerous experiments have shown that $\delta_t$ is a function of the amplitude: the logarithmic damping decrement does not depend on the amplitude of the oscillations for relative deformations of the order of $10^{-5}$ to $10^{-7}$ and less; if the oscillation amplitude increases above these values to some critical value $a_k$ corresponding to a relative deformation of $10^{-2}$ to $10^{-3}$ a linear increase is observed in the logarithmic damping decrement; if the amplitude increases still further the linear character of the dependence will no longer apply and the logarithmic damping decrement will increase rapidly in accordance with some power law. The range of oscillation amplitudes at which the logarithmic damping decrement is independent of the amplitude is very small, and only the last two mentioned ranges are of practical importance. Calculations have shown that the magnitude of $\delta_t$ determined according to the above equation depends to a considerable extent on t, if there is a functional dependence $\delta_t = f(a)$. For equal amplitudes a larger value of t will correspond to a smaller value of the

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Determination of the Internal Friction of Metals

logarithmic damping decrement. The influence of $a/a_T = t$ increases with increasing amplitudes. For oscillation amplitudes tending to zero the logarithmic damping decrement calculated for any value of t will tend to be a constant $\delta_0$ (Figs 2 and 3). It is necessary that investigations devoted to internal friction at very low oscillation amplitudes should give information about the amplitudes and the $a/a_T = t$ ratio for which the logarithmic damping decrement has been determined. To permit comparing results of various authors, the author of this paper has established a relation between the damping decrements calculated on the basis of the same experimental data for various values of t. Formulae are derived for calculating the differential logarithmic damping decrement $\delta_1$ in the case of a linear dependence of the differential logarithmic damping decrement on the oscillation amplitude $\delta_1 = \delta_0 \pm ka$ from the values of the logarithmic damping decrement $\delta_t$. From the values of the logarithmic damping decrement, formulae are also derived for calculating the differential logarithmic

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damping decrement in the case of above critical oscillation amplitudes when there is no longer a linear relation between the logarithmic damping decrement and the amplitude. To facilitate calculations, nomograms are given. In the first mentioned case the calculations can be carried out by means of Eq (6) or by means of the nomogram Fig 4; in the second mentioned case the calculations can be carried out by means of Eq (14) and the nomogram Fig 6.

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There are 6 figures and 5 references, of which 4 are Soviet and 1 is English.

4

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1959

25406 S/122/60/000/012/004/018
A161/A130

11800

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, A. P., Engineer; Favstov, Yu. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Vibration damping effect of electroplated coatings

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 18 - 21

TEXT: Results of experiments with ШХ15 (ShKh15) steel specimens coated with 10 to 125 micron deep layers of chromium, cadmium and lead are given. The cyclic toughness of coated specimens was measured with a previously described special device measuring the intensity of torsional vibration damping (Ref. 1: Yu. K. Favstov, Pribor dlya opredeleniya vnutrennego treniya v metallakh. "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", no. 5, 1959). The cyclic viscosity value was estimated by two parameters: $\delta_o$ - the zero logarithmic damping decrement, and $K_1$ - a factor characterizing the raise of $\delta_o$ with increasing vibration amplitude. It was stated that the toughness increased with increasing coating thickness up to a certain coating thickness only. This limit thickness for cadmium and lead was 50 micron. No limit was reached for chromium, but the cyclic toughness decreased perceptibly with growing coating thickness. Heating reduced the cyclic toughness of chromium plated

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25406 S/122/60/000/012/004/018

Vibration damping effect of electroplated coatings A161/A130

specimens, and the maximum negative effect was stated after heating in 100 - 250°C range. No such effect of heat was observed in cadmium and lead plated specimens. The abrupt drop of cyclic toughness after heating chromium plated specimens apparently is due to the peculiarities of the electroplated chromium layer formation. It is recommended to use chromium plasting for parts designed for room temperature service, and cadmium plating for elevated temperature service (150 - 250°C). There are 8 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: **Favstov, Yu. K.** S/032/60/036/03/032/064
B010/B005

TITLE: Determination of the True Logarithmic Oscillation Decrement

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 335-337 (USSR)

TEXT: The true logarithmic decrement can also be determined in investigations of torsional oscillations. In this case, thin-walled tube samples must, however, be used, or a corresponding conversion has to be carried out. The conversion equations were derived on the assumption that the logarithmic oscillation decrement (determined for a given stress amplitude and for the same state of stress) is independent of the geometrical dimensions of the sample. The equations derived permit a determination of the true logarithmic oscillation decrement at torsional oscillations without the use of the complicated tube samples. The dependence of the averaged and true logarithmic decrement on the amplitude at torsional oscillations is given as an example for samples of ShKh15 steel after different thermal treatments. A formula for calculating the true logarithmic oscillation decrement at transversal oscillations of the sample is also derived. In the papers by G. S. Pisarenko (Ref 1) and S. O. Tsobkallo and V. A. Chelnokov (Ref 2) it had also been attempted to derive the last-mentioned formula. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: 4-yy Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod
(Fourth State Ball Bearing Works)

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Favstov, Yu. K. S/032/60/036/03/032/064
B010/B005

TITLE: Determination of the True Logarithmic Oscillation Decrement

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 335-337 (USSR)

TEXT: The true logarithmic decrement can also be determined in investigations of torsional oscillations. In this case, thin-walled tube samples must, however, be used, or a corresponding conversion has to be carried out. The conversion equations were derived on the assumption that the logarithmic oscillation decrement (determined for a given stress amplitude and for the same state of stress) is independent of the geometrical dimensions of the sample. The equations derived permit a determination of the true logarithmic oscillation decrement at torsional oscillations without the use of the complicated tube samples. The dependence of the averaged and true logarithmic decrement on the amplitude at torsional oscillations is given as an example for samples of ShKh15 steel after different thermal treatments. A formula for calculating the true logarithmic oscillation decrement at transversal oscillations of the sample is also derived. In the papers by G. S. Pisarenko (Ref 1) and S. O. Tsobkallo and V. A. Chelnokov (Ref 2) it had also been attempted to derive the last-mentioned formula. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: 4-yy Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod
(Fourth State Ball Bearing Works)

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, A.P., inzh.; FAVSTOV, Yu.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of electroplating on the damping of vibrations. Vest.mash.
40 no.12:18-21 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Damping (Mechanics)) (Electroplating)

S/137/61/000/003/060/069
A006/A101

**AUTHOR:** Favstov, Yu. K.

**TITLE:** Damping of free oscillations in a natural solid body

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 34, abstract 3Zh215 ("Tr. Khim.-metallurg. in-ta, Sib. otd. AN SSSR", no. 14, 1960, 167-173)

**TEXT:** The author points to the fact that in spite of the importance of studying phenomena of internal friction, there is no unique method available for evaluating experimental data. Furthermore, parameters and units of internal friction have not been developed, which would reflect in a satisfactory manner the process of oscillation damping in a natural solid body at oscillation amplitudes corresponding to relative shifts $\gamma = 10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$. On the basis of a theoretical analysis performed the author suggests a mathematical expression for the law of decreasing amplitude of freely damping oscillations of a natural solid body at an initial amplitude equal to $\alpha_0$. On the basis of this mathematical expression the most reasonable parameters of internal friction were selected. Two internal friction parameters, $\delta_0$ and k, are suggested instead of one characteristic, i. e. logarithmic decrement of damping $\delta_t$, existent at present. $\delta_0$ is

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Damping of free oscillations ...

S/137/61/000/003/060/069
A006/A101

the logarithmic decrement of damping determined at an oscillation amplitude tending toward zero; k is the coefficient characterizing the increase of the logarithmic decrement of damping with the growth of oscillation amplitude; k has dimensionality of inverse amplitude. Value of k indicates the intensity of involving new metal microvolumes into the plastic state with increasing oscillation amplitudes (for a linear solid body $k = 0$). A functional relation was established between the values of damping decrements calculated from the same experimental data at different values of the amplitude ratio $a_o/a = t$. A graphical method is proposed for the evaluation of vibrograms of freely damping oscillations, to calculate $\delta_1$ $(t = 1)$ which considerably facilitates the calculation of internal friction characteristics. There are 7 references.

L. G.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/129/63/000/001/005/017
E073/E551

AUTHOR: Favstov, Yu.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Influence of heat treatment on the internal friction of the steel ШХ15 (ShKh15)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.1, 1963, 16-19

TEXT: The specimens, gauge length 25 mm and 5 mm dia., were made from cold-drawn 12 mm diameter rods annealed at 800°C, and were heat-treated in a salt bath. The internal friction was determined at an oscillation frequency of 60 cps and a strain amplitude of 0.02 to $0.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Determinations were made of: $\delta_0$, the zero logarithmic decrement (i.e. approximating the zero oscillation amplitude) and the coefficient k, which is a measure of the rate of increase of the logarithmic decrement with increasing oscillation amplitude. The proportion of paramagnetic phase was determined by a ballistic method. Oil quenching from 840°C reduced the coefficient k from 1.3 to 0.13 and increased $\delta_0$ from $0.16 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ compared with the annealed state. To determine the influence of quenching temperature, specimens were

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oil quenched from temperatures between 700-1000°C. After quenching from 700°C the parameters of the internal friction were the same as for annealed specimens, but quenching from 750°C brought about a fivefold increase in $\delta_o$, and the value of k dropped to 0.13. Quenching at temperatures of 750-900°C brought about an appreciable increase in $\delta_o$ but no change in k. Further increase in quenching temperature above $Ac_m$ did not change the internal friction parameters, although it did change the structure. Sub-zero treatment at -80°C immediately after hardening reduced the paramagnetic phase from 13.5 to 7.5 and from 18.5 to 9.5% for specimens quenched respectively from 840 to 920°C, but there was no change in the internal friction, showing that it was independent of the proportion of austenite formed. Tempering the hardened steel confirmed this. A definite inter-relation was observed between the changes in $\delta_o$ and the degree of tetragonality of the martensite lattice as a function of the hardening temperature. Tempering reduces $\delta_o$ and increases the coefficient k; holding for two months at room temperature reduced $\delta_o$ by 15% and tempering for two hours at 100°C reduced $\delta_o$ by 50%. The magnitude of the effect increases with increasing tempering temperature. k does not change during low temperature tempering, an appreciable increase being observed only after tempering at 400-500°C and above. The steady increase of $\delta_0$ with increasing quenching temperature proves indirectly that the degree of phase hardening increases with increasing temperature. The hardening effect reduces the coefficient k, which is attributed to the formation in the hardened steel of barriers preventing movement of dislocations. The coefficient k, which characterizes the ability of steel to undergo reversible microplastic deformation, increases appreciably during tempering of hardened steel only if considerable softening occurs during tempering, i.e. at 400-500°C and above. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

FAVSTOV, Yu.K. (Kuybyshev)

Determining internal friction of damping coatings. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.3:127-128 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Protective coatings) (Damping (Mechanics))

FAVSTOVA, V.N.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

12

**Curves for the humidity in equilibrium with dried milk** N. Maksimov and V. Favstova. *Molochno-Maslodel'naya Prom.* 6, No. 6, 5-9(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 2728.—The theoretical principles involved in detg. the equil. between the moisture content of the dried milk and the humidity of the air are discussed and directions are given for developing the curves relating these values. Such curves are of value in choosing the most suitable equipment and operating conditions for the drying of the milk as well as for its storage. Experience shows that there is a definite value for the equil. water content of the milk, which depends upon various factors and varies for various kinds of milk. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FAVSTOVA, V.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63681

Author: Favstova, V., Vlodavets, I.

Institution: None

Title: Destabilization of Cream at Different Temperature

Original Periodical: Moloch. prom-st', 1955, 16 No 7, 38-39

Abstract: A study was made of the effects of fat content of cream not subjected to mechanical stirring on the extent of its destabilization at different temperature. It was found that heating and holding of high fat content cream at $100^{\circ}$ result in appreciable destabilization thereof only with a fat content of 90% and higher. Cooling of cream to $20-22^{\circ}$ increases destabilization with a fat content of $\sim$75%. Further decrease of temperature to $-10^{\circ}$ causes complete destabilization of cream containing 45% of fat.

Card 1/1

Favstova, V. M.

Size distribution of fat spheres in milk and cream. V. N. Favstova and I. N. Vlodavets. *Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 441-8(1955)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 4410*f*.

B. M. R.

med 2

Favstova, V.N.

√ **Size distribution of fat spheres in milk and cream.** V. N. Favstova and I. N. Vlodavets (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Milk Ind., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 17, 456-64 (1955).—If the no. ($d\nu$) of globules having an interfacial energy between $\epsilon$ and $\epsilon + d\epsilon$ depends on $\epsilon$ according to the equation $d\nu = e^{-\epsilon/\epsilon_0}d(\epsilon/\epsilon_0)$, $\epsilon_0$ being the mean energy, then $-\log(1 - \nu) = \delta^2/2.3\,\delta_0^2$; $\nu$ = relative no. of globules whose diam. is $\leq \delta$, and $\delta_0$ is the characteristic diam. This equation is valid for milk studied by F. and V. and also for milk investigated earlier (cf. Rahn, *C.A.* 21, 2942). The $\delta_0$ varies between 2.5 and 3.2 $\mu$ for raw, and is 2.8 $\mu$ for pasteurized milk. Cream behaves as a mixt. of a large no. of globules having approx. the $\delta_0$ of the original milk (namely 2.4–3.2 $\mu$) and a small no. (2%) of large globules (with a $\delta_0$ of about 7 $\mu$) which presumably formed by coalescence in the separator. The globule diams. were detd. microscopically. J. J. Bikerman

(1)

FAVSTOVA, V.

2

Effect of plasma composition on the stability of cream

V. Favstova [illegible]

[illegible]

FAVSTOVA, V. N., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Processes
and Destabilization
of Changes in the Dispersion/of Lipids in Milk and Milk Products,"

Leningrad, 1959, 16 pp (Leningrad Technological Institute of Refregeration Industry), (KL, 1-60, 123)

FAY, A.

"On the Markov numbers."

p. 262 (Matematikai Lapok) Vol. 7, no. 3/4, 1956.
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

FAY, A.

From the past evolution for sheep breeding of profitable tripartite exploitation. p. 20. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

FAY, A.; FAY, CS.

Flow resistance of a ventilated grain column. In German. p.187.

ACTA TECHNICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 25, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959
Uncl.

FAY, Aladar

Under foliage curtains; remark about the plan of "living museum."
Elovilag 4 no.4:51-54 O-D '59.

FAY, Csaba

Measuring the velocity of water and air mixtures. Vizugyi kozl no.2:311-312 '59.

FAY, Csaba

Application of Venturi sounder for measuring irrigation water.
Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.3:199-203 Je '60.

1. Muszaki Egyetem Vizgepek Tanszeke, Budapest.

FAY, Csaba; BOGNAR, Zoltan; VERBA, Attila

Resistance of concrete flumes and pieces. Hidrologiai kozlony 41 no.5:378-382 0'61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Vizgepek Tanszeke.

FAY, Andras

Sintered bronze is not fragile if... Mezogazd techn 3 no.10:5 '63.

FAY, CZ.

FAY, CZ. Measurement of water loss in cracks of radial pumps. p. 171.

Vol. 13, no. 1/4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYEI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3,
March, 1956

FAY, Cs.

Gauging pump discharge with suction orifice meters. p. 330.
VIZUGYI KOZLEM NYEK. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 3, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

FAY, Gy.

Some research problems of "GANZ" water turbines

P. 209 (PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING) Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957
in English, Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958

FAY, CS.; SZABO, A.

Attainable degree of efficiency of single-stage spiral-cased centrifugal pumps. p.276.

GEP. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

FAY, CS.

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1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Vizgepek Tanszeke.

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Losses in bends of concrete ducts. Acta techn Hung 28 no.1/2:
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1. Budapeshtskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra gidrotekhnicheskikh mashin.
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HUNGARY / Farm Animals. The Honeybee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1959, 21330.

Author : Fay, Ferenc.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Stimulative Supplementary Feeding with Yeast.

Orig Pub: Meheszet, 1958, 6, No 2-3, 25.

Abstract: Stimulative supplementary feeding during unfavorable weather is employed in March. It consists of a mixture of soybean flour (5 kg) and brewers' yeast (2 kg) or syrup with bakers' yeast. Before using yeasts they are disinfected by being immersed into water 80-85° (C).

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91

FAY, GY.

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FAY, Gy.; FENYES, I.; TOROS,R.

On the quantum mechanical possibility of physical conditions. Acta phys Hung 11 no.2:109-115 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

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General remarks about statistical evaluation of measuring results. Energia es atom 14 no.8/9:357-359 S '61.

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Application of Kolmogorov's theory of crushing in grinding a mixture of materials with different specific gravity. Energia es atom 14 no.12: 550-552 D '61.

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1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

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Examination and nomographic representation of basic equations in combustion engineering. Mat kut kozl MTA 7 Series B no.4:487-507 '62 [publ. '63]

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FAY, Gyula; ZSELEV, Borisz [Zhelev, Boris]

Data on the concept of the theory of physical similarity. PT.1.
Fiz szemle 13 no.9:271-275 S '63.

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

FAY, Gyula; ZSELEV, Borisz [Zhelev, Boris]

Concept of the theory of physical similarity. Pt.2. Fiz szemle 13 no.10:318-323 O'63

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

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Concept of the theory of physical similarity. Pt.3.
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~~L 17254-63~~ ~~EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/BDS~~
AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 JW H/0008/63/000/007/0285/0292 60
59
ACCESSION NR: AP3005723

AUTHOR: Fay, Gyula (Mechanical Engineer); Zselev, Borisz (Mechanical Engineer)

TITLE: Thermodynamics of irreversible processes 21

SOURCE: Energia es atomtechnika, v. 16, no. 7, 1963, 285-292

TOPIC TAGS: Thermodynamics, irreversible process, thermodynamics equilibrium, oscillation cross-effect

ABSTRACT: Theorems and principles applicable to the thermodynamical characterization of irreversible processes are reviewed. Such processes are proceeding towards the state of equilibrium; however, the intensity-parameter differences, while achieving zero-value at infinite time, are not necessarily monotonously decreasing functions of time. The values of the parameters characterizing these processes are largely determined by the initial values. Under certain circumstances the 'oscillation cross-effect' (described by Imre Fenyes, Acta Physica Hung., v. 11, p. 131, 1960) is evident; i.e. the positive initial thermodynamical force decreases to zero in finite time, becomes negative, and then asymptotically

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005723

approaches zero (the opposite applies to negative initial forces). While the studies on the thermodynamic characterization of irreversible processes are largely complete, they have many potential applications which could be profitably explored. The purpose of this paper is to awaken interest in such explorations. Orig. art. has 1 diagram and 62 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet (Res. Inst. for Heat Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15 Aug 63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

FAY, Gyula

Mathematical and physical methods of the theory of combustion. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:41-76 '63.

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

FAY, Gy.; ZSELEV, B. [Zhelev, B.]

Mathematical foundations for the granulometric analysis of a multitude of ground grains. Acta techn Hung 44 no.3/4: 237-260 '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Warmetechnik, Budapest.

BEKESSY, Andras; FAY, Gyula; ZSELEV, Borisz [Zhelev, Boris]

Kinetic law of mass action in connection with surface reactions. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.1:28-33 Ja '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezete; Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

HUNGARY

FAY, Gyula, BEKESSY, Andras; Research Institute of Heat Technology (Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet) and Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Mathematical Research Institute (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Matematikai Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"The Fuel Technological Representation Theory."

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 69, No 8, Aug 1963, pages 355-363.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Developing further the method of stationary state of heat used in the investigation of burning processes, the ignition, extinction and burning projection ranges of the applied five dimensional state were determined on all ten basic planes of the five dimensional coordinate system. 1 Hungarian reference.

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Investigation of Burning Processes by the Method of Stationary States of Heat."

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 69, No 8, Aug 1963, pages 347-354.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The conditions [illegible] and ignition have been investigated mathematically, based on zero dimension, adiabatic and Vulisz-type reactor model burning processes. The problems of stability in burning processes have been examined and the conditions for stability and lability determined. 3 Eastern European references.

1/1

FAY, Gyula; TOROS, Robert; FOLDESI, Istvan, dr., adjunktus; RETI, Endre, dr.;
SVEKUS, Oliver.

Nobel prize winners of 1963. Term tud kozl 8 no.1: 2-5 Ja-'64

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Atomfizikai Tanszek (for Fay and Toros).
2. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek (for Foldesi).
3. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Konyvtaranak igazgatoja (for Reti).
4. Tudomanyos Ismeretterjeszto Tarsulat Orszagos Fizikai Valasztmanyanak titkara (for Svekus).

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Contribution to the mathematical and physical methods of the theories of combustion. Periodica polytechn electr 8 no.3:265-273 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Atomphysik, Technische Universitat, Budapest. Submitted March 3, 1964.

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Combustion process classification. Periodica polytechn electr 8 no.4:365-378 '64.

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FAY, Gyula, kandidatus; ZSELEV, Borisz, kandidatus

Some technophysical questions of granularity. Magy fiz folyoir
12 no. 2:151-172 '64.

1. Research Institute of Heat Engineering.

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Application of the analogy theory in the analysis of transport processes. Muszaki kozl MTA 33 no.1/4:351-363 '64

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

FAY, Gyula; ZSELEV, Borisz

Investigation of mixing processes in free turbulent rays.
Energia es atom 17 no.7:312-314 Jl '64.

1. Electric Power Industry Research Institute.

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Data on the foundation of the theory of quantum mechanical mensuration. Mat kozl MTA 14 no.3:275-278 '64.

BALOGH, L.; BEKESSY, A.; FAY, Gy.

Use of a matrix factorization method to some problems of dimensional analysis. Acta techn Hung 48 no.3/4:241-251 '64.

1. Research Institute for Heat and Power, Budapest (for Balogh and Fay). 2. Mathematical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Bekessy).

FAY, Jozsef

"Input-output analysis of the economy of the German Federal Republic for the year 1953" by H. Maneval, M. Wegner (from "Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv," no.2, 1962). Reviewed by Jozsef Fay. Stat szemle 41 no.5:526-527 My '63.

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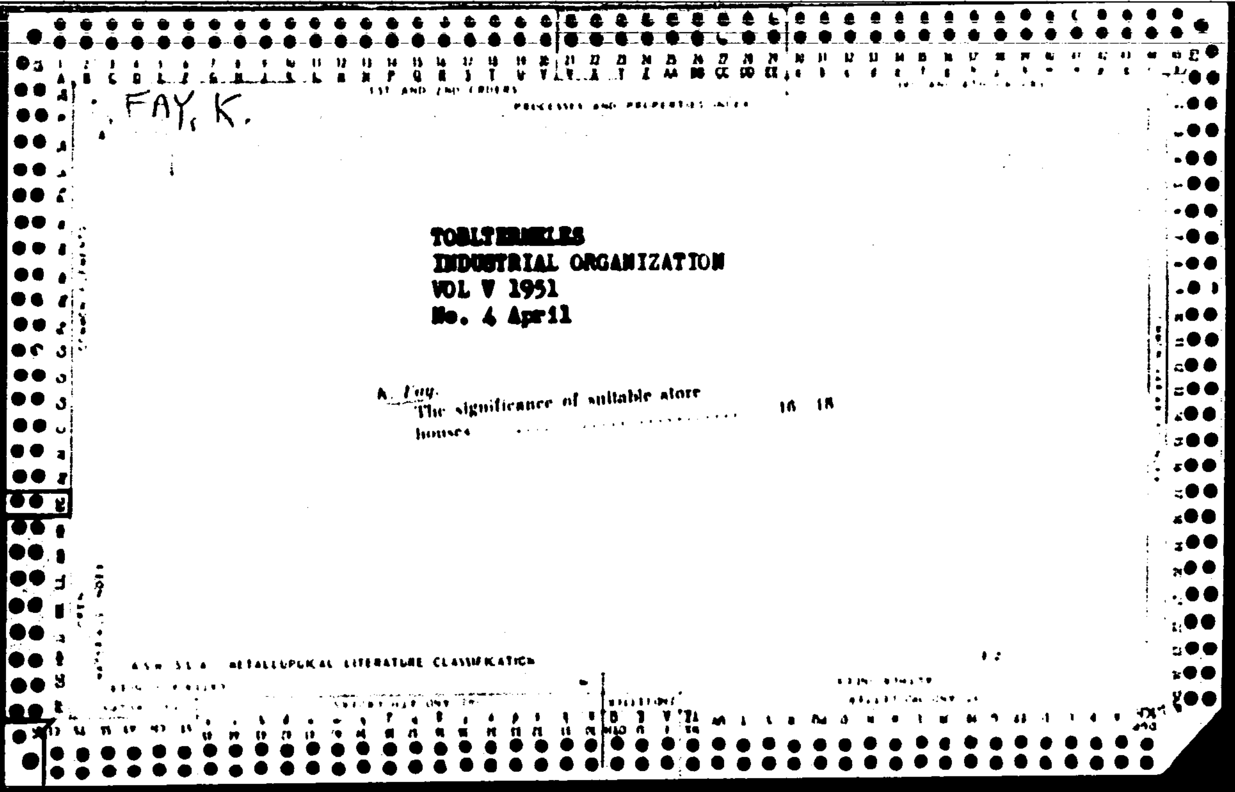

FAY, K.

TOBLTERMELES
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION
VOL V 1951
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A. Fay.
The significance of suitable store houses ........ 16 18

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FAY, K.

FAY, K.

"Remarks on the Article "Timely Problems of Administrative Organization", P. 36. (TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

FAY, Karoly (Budapest)

Once more about the relationship between the patents and social property. Ujit lap 13 no.23:13 D '61.

1. Technoimpex Kozgazdasagi Osztalyanak h.vezetoje(szabadalmi gegbizott).

FAY, Karoly (Budapest, XIV., Nepstadion ut 17)

Our intellectual export and license purchases. Musz elet 18 no.2:5 17 Ja '63.

FAY, Laszlo

Electronic computing machines used in chemical research in the scientific institutions at Veszprem. Musz elet 15 no.8:12 Ap '60.
(EEAI 9:8)

(Hungary--Chemistry)
(Hungary--Electronic calculating machines)

FAY, Laszlo

Comprehensive analysis of flow combined diffusion of liquids.
Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 5 no.1:63-72 '61

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Fizikai-kemia Tanszek.

FAY, Laszlo; HALASZ, Aurel

Determination of valve profiles with given characteristic curves by analytical method. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 5 no.2:131-137 '61

1. Veszpremi Vagyipari Egyetem Geptan Tanszek.

FAY, Laszlo

Comprehensive analysis of diffusion occurring in streaming medium. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 6 no.4:323-332 '62.

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Fizikai Kemiai Tanszek.

FAY, Laszlo

Formation of the correct profile of the machine industry is one of the driving forces in technologic development. Gepgyartastechn 1 no. 9:321-322 D '61.

1. National Planning Office, Budapest.

S/124/63/000/002/013/052
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Fáy, László

TITLE: Descriptional investigation of diffusion in a stream

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 2, 1963, 87, abstract 2B582 (Veszprémi vegyipari egyet. közl. 1961, v. 5, no. 1, 63-72 (Hun.: summaries in Ger., Eng. and Rus.))

TEXT: The author proves that, using Galileo transformations, one can obtain the differential equation of diffusion in a stream from the differential equation of diffusion without flow. This method considerably simplifies the solution of many problems of diffusion in streams. If Lorentz transformations are used instead of Galileo's one can obtain the relativistic equation of diffusion.
/ Abstracter's note: Complete translation /

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